NEW YORK REPAIR, MONTHY, JULY 20, 1804

ORDER REIGNS.

Quiet Sunday in the Metropolis.

SERVICES AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

All Catholics Admonished by Their Clergy to Go to Work and Avoid Crowds.

Sermons by the Rev. Fathers Ferrall, Clowrey, McNulty, Nicot, Mooney, Donnelly, Malone and Quarters.

LETTER FROM MR. JAMES T. BRADY.

More New York Regiments Returned Home.

Interesting Map of the City on Eighth Page.

Scenes of the Recent Excitement and Conflicts,

Yesterday was a quiet Sunday. The various wards were as peaceful as ever, and there was not the slightest exhibition of disorder growing out of the drafting excitement. Thousands of people visited the scenes of the late conflicts between the military and populace, and the conversation of all classes centered upon the conscription. The military did not make their appearance at all in the vicinity of the disturbance, and the police patrolled their beats pretty much as formerly. Up to the hour of our going to press this morning everything was in a state of profound tranquility from the Battery to Harlem.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

PATHER THOMAS J. MOONEY'S APPEAL TO HIS CONGREGATION.

After morning service, Rev. Father Thomas J. Mooney

proceeded to address the congregation from a text designed to show that all Christians are considered as stewards of the soul implanted in them and imparted to their care by Almighty God himself; and that it is their duty to take care of that soul and the body is inhabits, with a view to the presenting of it at the judgment seat on high in the best of all acceptable forms. In con-cluding his remarks Father M. spoke as follows:—

But I have to refer to certain circumstances in which we are all more or less concerned, and which affect our storm-a storm in which men were brought in direct conflet with each other. For reason of the great in terest which I feet in your souls, and the care which I have in you as Catholics—I mean Irish Catholies—yes, for reason of the deep interest which I feel in both your mediate and future weifare-I feel prompted to give you advice, and that, too, that I may put this advice on your line, that you may carry it elsewhere. My desire is that men, that all of you, in these troublesome times, should exercise a very special prodence. You must bear in mind, and with deep carnestness, that every one who happens to smile on you is not your friend. fortunately we have a large class in society who are flatterers, and who in their hidden or covert designs are bad and scheming men. There are many who wave bandkerchiefs and admire the Irish people; but let not the Irish people be facilishly flattered or wrongly led by these filmsy demonstrations of public approval. Designing men practice every deceit. This is a time when individcals should be men, should pause to consider, and act only on mature deliberation. There was a time when popular can should be men, should pause to consider, and act only an mature deliberation. There was a time when popular enthusiasm cheered and waved the handker-thief as men wont forth to defend their country in a true spirit of unrestricted pairiotism. Hen there were waving of handker-thiefs, and many werespone along on the tide of popular enthusiasm. But now we must act prudently. It will not now do fer men to be carried away by false flattery, or made subsect to designs of aspring men. It would indeed be a cheap bargain for our people to be won by the wave of a handker-thief or the chapping of hands, or that they should be made to believe that the senethine of civry is beaming upon them when they see smiles from those who profess to admire. This would, indeed, be a chap bargain. If we would be wise, let us consider, and not be won to an unjust principle. All that I have to say is that all who smile upon us are not our friends, and all who smale upon us are not our friends, and all who make promises are not our friends. Such are the actions of many of this world. If there is any community, or any class of people to be counseiled or to be advised, it is the pure minded, sincere Catholic. There is no guile in the true Catholic heart; no mean, undermining sellishness. The Catholic's religion is pure; a clear stream, it flows to the heart; and from the very nature of his religion to Catholic is sincere if not sincerity itself. Now it behooves us all, as Catholics and as citizens, to reflect on what we are to do in the emergency of the terribol times that are upon us. I am constrained to sitvise you, he-cause of the interest that I feel in you as a Catholic times that are upon us. I am constrained to sitvise you, he-cause of the interest that I feel in you as a Catholic times that are upon us. I am constrained to sitvise you, he-cause of the interest that I feel in you as a Catholic and attimulation of the control of t enthusiasm eneered and waved the handkerchief as mer have been deprived of theirs. Hely to take care of your own homes and year neighbor? It is your duty at good Cathalics to do this, no matter if your neighbor and they are consistent to an are the continued to t

one another. Po not merely claim the title of a Catholic, but be a Catholic. Pad men, claiming the title of Catholics, are like evil spirits. They are changed from once bright apprits of the Catholic church to dark and scandaious sinuers of the world. The man who witnesses bloodshed, without trying fo prevent it, is equally guity with the participator of the crime. If you know any place where there is any stolen property, you are bound by conscience to make it known. You are not compelied to run here and there to do so; but you are bound to take the nearest way to accomplish that object. We are all bound to do this. I am bound as much as you are to do so. You are all bound to do sood, no matter to whem you do it, whether the recipient of your favor is of the same eligion or not, or whether he speaks a different language. Let me impress upon you to be prudent, to be retiring; to keep from crowds; to be just and charitable, and in every way to sustain each other and protect each other's lives and property in the full spirit of your religion and your duty to God and man.

Father M. concluded by delivering advice to mothers and fathers, how to take ore of their boys and girls, and how to keen them from being mixed up during vacation in crowds and dangerous assemblinges of either men or boys. He alluded to the contemplated festival, and said that for the present it would have to be postponed; but that he heped soon to see tranquillity restored, and that then the festival should come off. Among other announcemens, he gave notice that St. Bridget's Society will hold a meeting this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH. THE SERVICES OF THE REV. PATHER QUARTERS.
The attendance yesterday at the St. Lawrence Catholic church, in Eighty-fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Yorkville, was very large. After the usual exercises of the morning, the Rev. Father Quarters, his church, and that as the weather was excessively warm he would not detain the congregation long; but before concluding he desired to say a few words to him people. The occurrences of the nest few days had com-pelled him to speak in public, and that he was not afraid to do so, and that he was thankful for the respectful to do so, and that he was thankful for the respectful attention which his congregation and poople had shown him at that time. He was glad to say that the people of his church had kept themselves aloof from the troubles which had existed in Yorkville, and that it was some who professed to be members, and who occasionally showed their face in the church, that were engaged in these troubles, and that having been an eye witness he was glad to say that this was so. These rotten members were no longer recognized by him or the church, and that they never should receive from his hands or any other priest the holy sacrament, and that if they were dying he would allow them to die, without his blessing.

blessing.

He went on to say that there were commands of the church and of God. The commands of the church could be dispensed with, but the commands of God could not be, and must be obeyed and respected. He called their attention to the commandment—"Thou shall not steal," and spoke at length of their duty as members of the church and their obedience to its dictates, and concluded by advising them to remain true to the church and their country.

country.

Father Quarters has been the pastor of this church some ten or twelve years, and was the one who raised the money to build their new edifice. He has always been loved and respected by all who ever have known him, and his influence with his people is very great. His constant presence and the respect the residents have for him was the means of saving a large amount of property in Yorkville. This is not the first instance is which Father Quarters has shown his ability to quell disturbances, and words are inadequate to express the gratitude of the people of Yorkville to him.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.

SERMON BY THE REV. PATREES CLOWRY AND M'NULTY.
St. Gabriel's Reman Catholic church, in East Thirtysixth street, near Second avenue, was densely crowded at all the masses yesterday, & having been intimated that the clerymen in charge of that parish intended to allude in their usual sermons to the late conscription dis-turbances in the metropolis. This church is situated in the Twenty-first ward, within a few blocks of the scene of Colonel O'Brien's terrible death, and of many of the most desperate conflicts between the military and the populace. The Rev. Father Clowry, paster of the church, is the elergyman, who, in the midst of the terrible excitement, while the excited multitude were killing colonel O'Brien, had the courage to go amongst the people and anomitister the rikes of the Roman Catholic church to the expiring officer. Both he and the Rev. Father McNulty, curateo' the church, went about among the people and saved a great amount of property from destruction by their exertions.

At the early masses yesterday morning Father Clowrey delivered a sernem to the congregation, in the course of which he referred to the recent disturbances in this city, and exhorted his hearers to avoid all occasions of violence and rich by a close attention to their various occupations. He assured them that if they respected the laws they would find ample protection under them, and hoped that the scence of the past week smould rever again be witnessed by him during his ministrations smeng them. populace. The Rev. Father Clowry, paster of the church,

among them.

At the ten o'clock mass Father McNulty also delivered a most elo joent and stirring sermon, similar to that which Father Clower had given at the previous masses. The effect spen the congregations seemed to be made availably, some of the listeners having been moved to

ADDRESS BY REV. PETER PERRALL. St. Mary's Catholic church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, was densely crowded yesterday morning. High mass was co-inbrated by Rev. Peter Ferrall, who afterwards read a portion of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, in which St. Paul advised the persecuted Christians to practice moderation and charity. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to deliver a short extemporary address to his congregation, and after explaining how the advice of St. Paul might be found as plicable to their own case at the present time, he said it ever was and ever will be the lot of the true church to suffer persecution. This had been bequeathed to it by its Divine founder, who on the cross shed His precious blood and diffused the truth of Christianity to the world. The cross must be borne by all who claim to be if is true discriples, and all who walk in His footsters will be even were not only etthems of America, but cittuens of heaven. They were only here for a short time, to suffer trouble and persecution, so that when their time came they might be received as citizens of heaven. That was their duty, as thristians. Buring the last week scores had been witnessed which were appalling and heart sickening to any one possessing the attributes of membore. Whether right or wrong, or whatever might be the cause of the disturbance, he had only simply to say, that as Cathelice and as members of the only true Christian church, and as men, it was their duty to practice for heavence, charity and peace. The Cathelic church never authorized, always condemned and always deprecased anything. Whe very dution. Revolution and revolutionate are contrary to the true interests of humanity and religion. There never was a revolutionation of a revolution who was not at least an anti-Christian. Some years ago, it revolutionary leader declared in this very city, if the altar should stand in the way of a revolution, then let the after period. They had piedged themselves to be faithful to the constitution of this country. The ministers of the Catoolic chorch are always piedged to deprecate anything which threatens to disturb the public peace. In these times as in all others, they are required to be men of peace, they must not join in any mobs, the action of mob law was morally wrong, there was nothing to jossity it, and they could not as immibers of the only true church have anything to de with runh lawless proceedings. The most disholest ratio of their proceedings was the wholessic and midscriminate destruction of private property. His had heard it asserted that the malarity who took part in this robbery and piemder the wen Catoolics of a origin class. He denied that secretion. The malarity wato took parting class. He would not be made to the last starthing, even should they leave their families in hegasty, they must indemnify those parties whose property they had stolen and burned. At Augustine had said that 60

cumstances of the day naturally appointed—"Plessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." This implied another text (although not written), "Cursed be the peace breakers, for they shall be called the children of the devil." It was a great consolation to him throughout the troubles of the week to discover-and he watched it with very painful interestthat his people had nothing to do with those unhappy disturbances; and, although the workmen were by vio-

ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH. The pastor of this church, Rev. Mr. Nicot, alluded to in English, which he subsequently repeated in German wondered why the men of the city could do nothing against these characters but look on and wonder. He assured them that in future these villains could not carry on their work, as the citizens are prepared to deal summarily with them. If they attempt either the robbing of their fellow citizens or incendiarism.

ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S CHUBCID-REV. PRANCIS

MALONE. located in Second street, between North Second and North Third, Brocklyn, E. D., was densely filled by a congregation anxious to listen to his remarks on the duty of Catholics in the present troubles. Father Mai ne has been in charge of this church more than sixteen years and its prosperous condition is in a great measure due to his exertions. He remarked that no apology was required for his addressing his people on the recent disgraceful proceedings which had transpired in New York. These was no denying the fact that a feeling had existed in our city. but was glad to know that in the immediate vicinity where he had for years been endeavoring to tone the public sentiment, that everything had be obedience to the powers that he, submission to the con stituted authorities of the government. This was a general, underlying principle which could not for a moment be lost sight of by any sood fatholle. St. Faul had given them this injunction in his addresses to the Romans, at a time when that people were under the tyrapical rule of a reople uterly Pagan and oppressive; and if at that time it was a needed rule for the Cathelio, surely at this time, in a free land, it is much more so. He hoped no Irishman and Cathele would fall now to institute a comercison between the liberty and privileges he enloyed in this country to what was stinded him in his native land; and that when he had refered on all this be would uploid the government of his adption by acting the rest of a haw and order man. With the exception of here and there a higot—and they were to be found everywhere—the mind and commendence to To maintain the institutions and freeden which produced this was the duty of all good Cathelies. Life was in their but little unless up of as it should be. The citizen had duties as well as the Christian, and now every one must acc as an independent, thicking man, declines of maintaining the integrity of a country which has made him a happy home, and given the prefileer of were known in the land, and in the institution in his own way without melectariem. There were instances and times which might justly rebellion but the good rations he end not think he will not know when this time occurs, for whenever it is right and proper the drive here is a line as he is a but the good validate need not think he will not kee when this time occurs for whenever it is right and per the church itself will notify him. As long as he is citizen he should be a good one as well as a Cathol. There had been deeds, which made humanity should recently performed in New York. The conggarien had nothing to do with it—even in syntathy; and no Catholic could even attem to countenance the doods of men who, have no religion, asknowledging no law respecting no continuous made themselves demons in the work of plund and rist. He felt and as he thought of the many who dyrace the name of Catholic, and whose recent acts must

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Mulberry, near fiteecker, street on Sunday presented as musually lively appearance. A battalion of infantry in front, with picket guards on every street adjoining, and a give the neighborhood a military aspect, rarely met with nedy, Inspectors Carpenter, Leonard and Dilks were on duty, ready for any emergency; but fortunately their ser-vices were not needed during the day. The contrabands in the police headquarters are being made useful in cleaning the offices and hallways, so that to-day everything will look as usual. The Superintendent's room has been converted into the headquarters of General Camby, to whom all regiments are reporting, and thus make the room look quite soldierly, there being a constant indux of

orderiter.

The parties who were arrested on Thursday night are as yet kept in the central effice no disposition having been made of their cases. A number of them are hand-confed but all have the privilege of the little yard in front of the case.

PRISONERS AT THE POLICE BEADQUARTERS.
The following persons, arrested for participating is
the disturbances of last week, are confined at the police

adquarters—
Thomas Quinn, 72 Carmine street.

Thomas Quinn, 72 Carmine street.

W. Marwell, 122 West Thirty-second street.

Terence O'Conner, 535 West Thirty sixth street.

John Wagner, Tairty-minth street, between Eighth and nith avenue. inth avenues.

Peter Leonhard, 15 Fast Fifty-fourth street.

Moses Foeney, Sixteenth atreet, between avenues A

Moses Foeney, Sixteenth street, between avenues A and R.

Philip McLaughlin, Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

P. McCollough, Fil Washington street.
John Färsimmons, 244 West Fixteenth street.
Hugh Fitteratrick, 80 East Fifty-third street.
Insoiel Solitvan, 119 avenue D.
Wm. Depan, 21 Plut street.
Th. Lobee, 128 East Twenty second street.
Fatrick Haggerty, 128 East Twenty second street.
J. Hechan, 128 Fast Twenty second street.
H. McCwegan, 219 East Twenty second street.
J. McCwegan, 219 East Twenty second street.
James McGowen, 128 East Twenty second street.
James McGowen, 128 East Twenty second street.
Oxen O'Meara, Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Fixth avenues.

John Carrigan, Fifty seventh street, between Fifth and
Sixth avenues.

soldier, while assisting in quelling the disterbance in Thirty-second street, died inst evening at the New York

Thirty-second street, ded has evening at the new York Hospital, as reported in the following letter—

NEW York Hospital, July 19, 1666.

JOHN A. KESPHOT, Req., Superintendent Metropolitan Police—
in—1 regret to inform you that Mr. Dippel, one of your commands, who was wounded to the late riots, died at this incediation at seven P. M. His death was sudden and unexpected. Your obedient servant,

ALFRED NORTH, M. D., Home Surgeon.

Dippel in the ankle, the ball lodging in the marrow of the bone. The wounded man was at once removed to the hospital, where he died last evening. Officer Dippel has been on the force about two years, being first appointed to the Eighteenth precinct. Transferred to the Broadway squad, he was stationed for a long time in front of the Museum, and will ne doubt be recollected by many of our readers as the tail, fair haired officer who so gallantly assisted the indice across the street. Mr. Pippel leaves a family, who reside on the corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street. By order of the Folice Commissioners, the flags on all station houses and the central office will be half masted.

An Expedition into Westchester County.
On Saturday a delegation of citizens from the various river towns waited on the Police Commissioners for the purrous of asking the Commissioners to give them some aid by preventing an ootbreak, of disturbances, which was feared would take place yesterday. Several meetings had been held in the towns. Accordingly a strong force of police, under Captain Dickson and Sergeants McCeary and Barnett, and a strong force of military, left the city on Sunday morning at half-past four o'clock, but up to a late hour of the night no disturbance had taken place.

The Troops Complimeted by the Secre-

the action of the United States forces in this city during

quarters — Washiberon, Jely 17, 1863.

Hon. Themas C. Acron, President Board Metropolitan Police, New York; — The course and galiantry of Cantain Putnam, of the Twelfth infentry, and the efficiers and soldiers of his command, against the vilest rioters in New York, has been unofficially communicated to this department. Sultable acknowledgments will be made as soon as an official report is received. In the meantime please to e-immunicate to him and the officers and soldiers who have acted under him the thanks of this department. Your Board will also please report all cases of galiantry and courage that may come to your knowledge by officers or private, in order that the department may make proper acknowledgment. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Retuining Militia Regiments. The following regiments have arrived, principally Brocklyn troops:-Twenty third, Colonel Everdell; Fifty arrived in Easton, Pa., yesterday, where they were on to make the troops comfortable. At twelve o'clock they At five o'clock they landed at Pier No. 2 North river. The Forty seventh, Colonel Messerole, arrived at pa

The Forty-seventh, Colonel Messerole, arrived at pier No. 2 North river, at nine o'clock, and immediately afterwards proceeded to their headquarters in Brooklyn.

The Thirteenth, Colonel Woodward, and the Twenty-eighth, Colonel Bennett, came early in the morning, and they were dismissed at the City Armory.

These corps belong to the Fifth and Eleventh brigades, which, with the exception of the Forty-seventh, have been located in Maryland since they left.

The Fifty sixth marched to their armory in Raymond street, Brooklyn, and the Twenty-third and, Fifty-second to their armory, corner of Orange and Fullon streets, Brooklyn. Crowds of relatives and friends were waiting to give the soldiers a heirty good welcome. After going through a temporary parade they were dismissed for the night.

The Militia Regiments to be Mustered Out of Service. The following order was issued yesterday by General

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

Haddlarers, United States Troops.

City and Harbor on New York, July 19, 1893.

The troops arriving in this city, whose terms of service have expired or are about to expire, will be mustered out of service as soon as the necessary rolls can be furnished. The several commanders will cause these rolls to be prepared as soon as pessible, and mustering officers will be assigned to the duty of mestering out each regiment as soon as the rolls are completed.

If these regiments are not supplied with the necessary blanks orders for them will be given on application at this office.

The muster of each regiment will immediately be reported to Major Leslle, senior Paymanter of this district, in order that the troops may be paid as soon as discharged.

By order of Brigadier General CANBY.

A. P. Fisse, Assistant Adjutant General. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 2.

Military Affairs.

Military Affairs.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL GERES-NO.—

HEADQUARTESS, TWENTY SECOND N. Y. S. N. G.)

NEW YORK, July 19, 1363. In conformity with orders from general headquarters, (aptains Ruberts and Resumey will report, with their companies (K and B) at headquarters to morrow, the continuate, at ten octock A M. The detachment will relieve that at present stationed at the Twentieth police predict. Captain Fuller, with his company (A) will report for duty at half-rest ten octock A M. The balance of the command will hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's notice, and renderyous, in case of need, as already directed. These not on duty are not required to wear the uniform. By order.

LIGHTENS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CITIZENS VOLUNTERR CORPS, The beadquarters of the Clipers Volunteer Corps will be found at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broatway, frigadier General Ward B. Burnett commanding post.

The Seventh Avenue Arsenal-

COMMAND-AN ACTIVE M. D., ETC., ETC. around the Seventh Avenue Arsenal vesterday. They gazed curiously on the warlike preparations in that vici ity, and after chatting for a few minutes with the soldiers

The First regiment New York cavalry was relieved The First regiment New York cavalry was relieved from garrison duty yesterday. During the evening a strong force of the National Guard arrived, and were quartered in the building, to be ready for any emergency.

ARRILLEN.

In addition to the twelve pointed monatain howitzers and rifled batteries, six brass field plees were mounted yesterday by Assistant Commissary General Colonel William R. Farrell, and placed around the building.

duty, in command of the exceley.

A medical gentlement of this city has been remarkably realous and active as a special policeman during the last at days. He was piaced under General Sandford's orders, and has visited all the upper part of the city, with only or ordinary club for protection. The darkeys are medic indebted to him for services rendered in resconing many of them from very awkward prodecaments. He has also scired a large number of arms, rides, muskets and iron bars, which were secreted in homes in the neighborhood of the arsenal. Yesterday he brought in seven maskets, a number of pixels and an iron har, about two inches thick and four feet lang. They were found in a shamly in seventh avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, into which the doctor gallantly entered, not withstanding the exceedand imprecations of the immates.

The Twenty-first Street Armory. TO THE EDWOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1863.

The statement to your paper of the 18th as to me being avenue and Twenty-first street is incorrect, as I have not Corner of Second avenue and Twenty

The report that the Western and other hotels, situate idt street were sacked by the mob on Tousday night of last week, we are pleased to my is unfounded The betels are now all eyen and doing business as usual.

Letter from Mr. James T. Brady. 124 West Twesty Telan Stream, Hembar, July 16, 1868.

erruption of travel between that city and Bailen-Certain individuals, who spoke rather what they wishe than what they knew, suggested that the crowd would

plated any such movement. But if they had made an attempt of the kind they would have regretted the mea

mently for the perpose of a threat, and address you merely for the perpose of eaying to the mob, and to ass en who feel inclined to take part in a mob, two things Pres-There, is no instance as the bictory of mankind in which a mob or riod did not faul to win any permanent

seventings.

Second—in these media of any equipments the excited time of energy have been by those when concentred of . day hast of an important gathering of Africans and their interes source. The live, Mr. Pennington, of New York, was recent ing & cid, remeland in accuse sucrecy.

men claiming to be gentlemen, having property and in-fluence, who have privately chuckled over the merciless massacre of unoffending negroes.

fluence, who have privately chuckled over the merciless massacre of unoffending negroes.

Not one of these men would dare to expose his precious person in any of the murderous exploits he praises.

And now let me say to the men who have been or mean to be engaged in a riot.—Why should you expose yourselves to all the danger, and the men who set you on keep out of it? Itell you, my deleded fellow citizens, that not one of the scheming demagagees who arge you to the perfit they never intend to encounter—not one of them will ever consent to act with you or to lead you. Try it! Go to any of the men who applied your course or pretend to be your friends, and you will find that they don't dare to fight for your opinions as you do.

I detest murderers, houseburners and thieves. I regard reither with honor, but I have more respect for the misguided man who opposes by violence a law which he deems unjust or oppressive, than for the miscrable sneaks what, to arry out their crisions or to meanote their views, skulk in the rear while they expose their foolish but ourageous dupes in the front.

The recipie of New York will find out that the way to avoid hijustice is not to court or follow the directions of political "rings" or citiques, but to rely upon the assistance of those who, like myself, mean that our country shall continue to exast and no injustice be done to any of her citizens.

I do not ammire the provision in the Conscript law—

shall continue to exist and no injustice be done to any of her citizens.

I do not annoye the provision in the Conscript law—generally called the three hustired dollar clause; but I will bey the law. I will pay this amount for any four men of family whose courage before good are yet so placed that they cannot leave their families. If I were risher I would do more. I will also do all in my power to have the right to draft teste before the judiciary as a constitutional question. But I beg and implore the brave but misled men, who are willing to fight for their principles, not to let themselves be used by political sneaks, who don't care how many houses are burned or lives are sacrificed if their own achemes can be promoted consistently with their personal safety. JAS. T. Bitaby.

The Case of Cuptain Duffy.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your statement of the difficulty connected with the arrest of Bernard Hughes, which appears to yesterday morning's HERALD, I beg leave to state that the whole

Mr. Hughes, who is a prominent and influential citizen of Brooklyn, and myself met at Delmonico's on Saturday afternoon, and, in the course of conversation relating to the fearful outbreak of the past week, some difference of opinion sprung up, in the course of which Mr. Hughes used language which was calculated to incite men to acts of violence, but, I think, without any malicious latent. I placed Mr. Hughes under arrest, and he was brought to the police headquariers, where, after an examination, he was discharged.

the police headquarters, where, he was discharged.

Here the whole matter ended. As the Herano's statement is calculated to do the parties concerned intestice, and as the officers of law and order have enough to do now besides contradicting newspaper statements, you will do me a favor by publishing this explanation. I remain, yours, respectfully. Captain JOHN IN FFY.

Provost Marshal Fifth Pistrict, New York.

Everything was very quiet in Yorkville yesterday and the various churches were well attended. A pertion of the soldiers stationed there were marched to the Metho tentive during the entire service.

Too much praise cannot be ewarded to the observed for companies located in Yorkville for the constant devotion to their duty and the unfailtring zeal which they exhibited during the late troubles in their districts. The companies are Engine No. 10, Engine No. 46, Hose No. 48 and Hook and Ladder No. 10. The Yorkville freemen have always been noted for the gallant conduct and promptness which they have shown in cases of fire, and when it is known the extent of their districts and the roads which they have to pass over too much cannot be said in their praise.

The Union Steam Works-Justice to Captain Wilson.

We published a communication yesterday respecting the Union Steam Works, corner of Twenty second street and Second avenue, which reflected very unjustly upon Captain Wilson and the police force under his command during the attack on the above mentioned establishmen during the attack on the above monitoned establishment last Tuesday. So far from being guilty of any act of neglect, Cantain Wilson duscharged his daty in the most prompt, efficient and courageous manner. He was ordered to recover three handred muskets, which had been can tured by the people. With two hundred policemon he proceeded to the scene of disturbance, dissersed the crowd, recovered the arms singlet after, and then quietly raticed, having furifiled his orders to the letter. Our correspondent, "Observer," was entirely mistaken in all the facts which he represented.

Private Lose by the Burning of the Ninth District Enrolling Office.

Mr R. Blake, who occupied the upper portion of the boome No. 677 Third avenue, corner of Forty sixth street where the Provost Marshal's office was located, lost all he had when the building was destroyed. Mr. Blake's per and when the building was destroyed. Mr. Blake's per-sonal property now consists of just what he has usen his back, and nothing more. He found his cost about half a mile from his burnt duelling, and several piness of tur-niture, in a damaced condition, but of no new whatever, were returned to him after the excitement had subsided. He estimate his loss at fifteen busdered dollars.

Protection of British Sailors. clice Commissioners and General Canty that he has di-

rected her Britanuic Majesty's shire of war Challenger to take up a position in the river for the turpose of protect-ing colored seamen who may be subjects of Great Britain.

Police, Military and Fire departments who have been it jured in protecting the property of the city during the lateriots, and the families of such as have been killed. It was provided that the fend should be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution; but it will be seen from the following letter that he has requested the aid of a committee, to be appointed by the subscribers:—

a committee, to be appointed by the enhancibers.—

Mayon's Gerick. New Yonk, July 18, 1863.

Hen Henry J. Raymone.— lear Sir.—I highly appreciate the tensely effort inaugurated by powell and other generatement and according to create a fund for the relate of these who have been wounded, or have had members of their families killed, in defence of law and order in this city during the recent roots. I also desire to tender to the gentlemen who effected me as the transver of this fund my very grateful as knowledgement for the honor. But I have to request that the subscribers to that foud will select a committee to aid me in its destribution, in yew of the already heavy pressure of efficial business on my time and attention. I am is recovered to the condition of the

otedient.servant, GEOTOTE OF DIEE, Mayor.
The following are the subscriptions -
Leonard W. Jerome
Paul S. Forbes 100
Henry J Raymond
Brown, Brothess & Co
Pucific Mail Pteamship Company
Henry A. Stone & Co
James H. Panker 29
G. S. Hobbins & Son
M. H. Grinnell, President, for Sun Insurance Co 1.00
Duncan, Sherman & Co
Shuckards & Gebbard 25
William Agnew & Bons
atlante Matual Inc. Co., by Charles Dennie, V. P 1,600
Clark Dodge & Co
John W. Tobia
Hodgen Rever Cathroad Compuny 1,000
mank of Commerce (il F. Vail, Cashier) 1,000
D S Marmett 200
Addison G. Jereme 500
Delmonico's
H W. Gray 250
T. C. Durant 100
C. Baker, Jr
Menam & Ball 104
Richard Schol
E. M. Block
Henry Yelverton
O. LAWFEDOR
Henry F. Vall 19
George F. Taiman 10
George J. Forrest 160
John Paine
Wm. H. Maraton 100
Maxwell & Co
Moses Taylor
lease Hell
Wm. Christ 10
Robert Hone
Edward Minters 10
Raligarten & Hongfold
Firmeon Draper
Store and Leather Bank
Prondway Back
Francia Phone
Joseph Harper 100
John Hoey 10
United States Insurance Co. of New York
Corn Exchange Bank
Board of Brekery (individual authoriptions) to the
amount of at least
David Down 10
Zera Nye 10
L. Roberts

Practicespace was the some on Wednesday and Thurs

Official Despatch from Admiral Porter.

THE LATE FIGHT AT HELENA.

The Navy Department has received a communical from Rear Admiral Portor, dated the 9th ket., in which he states that, but my received intimations from various sources on the flat ult, that the raind General Price was noving from Aranesa towards the Missiestpul, he made the proper disposition to most the rebain at ruch points as he knew to be passipable, sending a force to liciona, The Brace, Tyler and Hastings were the yearst desailed. The object of the expedition was to prevent the rebale from their design of moving to some point on the river, cetting off our transports and relieving Vocasburg. They attacked the outpost of our troops on the 4th toet, with their whole force, and as the works were slight succeeded in griding procession of a small fort and four light

The troops mader General Frenties behaved most nobly in the segagement, and at the writing of Admiral Porconframe, and Dr. F. & See tops, of Ciscs, sectioners, | ter's report Price was recreating towards Abstanting,

The Mayor and Council of Poughkeepsie, fearing a riot, took precautionary measures against it, and six hundred armed volunteer white citizens resolved to squeich the very first overt act towards a riot, whether proceeding very first overt act towards a riot, whether preceding from the blacks or the whites. All passed off quietly and well. Res lottons were adopted to raise a legion of black notders. The State is to be thoroughly canvassed by districts, and ceroliments to be made at once. A manifesto and patriotic resolutions, defining the duty of black men in this crists, expressing their hopes for the future, and pledging the entire colored population to the cause of the government, were drawn up and presented by the Convention. So pleased were the Convention with this manifests that they appointed its author President of the State Central Committee, having supervision of the whole movement until the legion gose down South to pay is respect to Dixle, duly mustered into service. It was resolved to stand by the government through all its portls. The Executive of their own choosing listonia to show the country that black men are loyal and true, and that they are ready to de their part towards restoring the Union, trusting in God and the nation's honor to do them justice.

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer Thomas A. Scott.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

The Wounded and Prisoners at Port Hudson,

The steam transport Thomas A. Scott, Capt. O'Brien. from New Orleans at ten o'clock P. M. on the 12th inst. with three hundred passengers, principally discharged and furloughed soldiers, arrived at this port yesterday

above Port Hudson, had reached New Orksans.

None of the captured rebels had been paroled by Gen. Banks to the latest accounts. Of the garrison, 4,000 were wounded and 1 000 sick. The wounds are mainly in the

Our batteries had destroyed an immense amount of A good supply of ammunition fell into our hands.

There was a great Union meeting and torchlight process sien at New Orleans on the night of the 11th. A large

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

New Onixans, July 12, 1868.

Arrical of the United States Meaners Hartford and Albatra:—Torchight Procession and Illumination—News
from Mol Ge.—General Emory's Order—Steamer Pisarro... Admirale Farragut and Porter-The People of New Or

The United States steamers Hartford and Albatrons ar rived yesterday from up the river. They report everything quiet on the river, the batteries which have been fer fear, no doubt, that our army would succeed in get-ting into their rear. We have a large force at and below Donaldenville. At Port Hudson everything is all right. We are in undisturbed possession of the place, and the enemy in the rear have disappeared. The particulars of stronghold have not yet reached the city.

The United States steamer Engene arrived last evening from the squadron off Mobile. She reports everything part of the enemy. One or more of their vessels occa sionally make their appearance at the mouth of the har-ber, but do not venture out. Admiral Buchanan's flag ship has been distinguished among the number.

The order of General Emory, compelling every office.

to wear his side orms, went in force to day, and, as the natural consequence, every one in uniform carrie

tine, and no order has been tanned, that I bear of, com-pelling her to leave the river. I am of the opinion that when General Banks returns, which will be in a tow days, she will be obliged to take her departure for another

The steamer Estrella has also arrived from above Port Hodson. The Arizona was sent up the effect to commu-nicate the fall of Port Hodson to Ceneral Grant, and the news wiff be doubtless sent from there to Cairo in time

It is removed that Admiral Porter will newsper command of the Musi-sippi river, and that Admiral Farragut will go outside to commence overations in another quertor against the enemy. The "old war horse" our untiafied where there is no fighting. His work here is the regrets of all who have had intercourse with him Admiral Porter, with his first of irm-clads, can keep the river open, and the rebels may feel assured he will do so and it would be wise on their part to remember that if our boats are annoyed in navigating the river they alone

either fort Hudson or Vicksburg has fallen, and nothing will make them believe it but the arrival of the Huant containing the information. I do not think if Generals Gardner and Pemberton were to some to New Oriesns and announce the fact of their having surrendered, in one of the public squares, the populace would credit what they

The Operations of Rear Admiral Far-

Rear Admiral Farragut, in a report to the Navy lie partment dated 10th inst., states —I have the honor to inform the government that we have Port Hudson.

On the 7th inst. I received a note from Commander Palmer, of the Hartford, stating the gooboat Price had

arrived from Vicksburg with a bearer of desputches its General Fanks, announcing the surrender of Vickstore with twenty seven thousand prisoners and one frondred and twenty-eight field pieces and heavy gine. Upon recriving the intelligence General limits proposed to me to join in firing a calate of one breadend game as a few de joie. Being called down the river by a knowledge that the Texass were erecting butterise on the river to cut off General Banks' supplies. I

found an army transport with a bearer of despatches to

General Emery, commanding the defences of New triesns, announcing to him the fall of Vicksburg. I sent two boots

to convey her; but on my way up 1 met the Monoagabela and New London, which vessels had just but a fight with the batteries and had to say Commander Fewle was

mortally wounded. Well might it be said. "The country old have better spared a better man." | knew moth

of him prejudicial as a man; but f do know true to navy both to the navy and to his country. Captain Jenkins was

also on board the Monongaleia on his way up to take command of the Fichmond. He was wounded by the same

The United States guntest Racks, recently captured

WARRISTON, July 19, 1863.